

WOULD THERE BE DANGER

IF DILLON AND O'BRIEN SHOULD CROSS THE CANADIAN LINE?

It is extremely likely that the Government would give them an unpleasant reception should they venture on English soil.

OTTAWA, November 12.—Too much

dependence should not be placed in the remarks of Sir John Macdonald with regard to the proposed visit of Dillon and O'Brien to Canada, and their immunity to arrest while in the Dominion, as there is a serious diversity of opinion on this matter between Sir John and his Minister of Justice and those gentlemen, if they come to Canada on the strength of the inducement held out by the Premier may find that they have been led into a trap, whether designed or not. According to Sir John Macdonald the Dominion Government had no intention of taking proceedings against Dillon and O'Brien should they visit Canada. In his own opinion, it was in the highest degree improbable that any effort to molest them in Canada would be made. Sir John implies that the arrests, if made at all, would come under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the province in which the warrants were executed. It is learned at the Department of Justice that there is no mention of the provincial Attorneys General in the act passed expressly to meet such cases as these. It provides for the execution of such warrants even in cases where the alleged offence is one known to Canadian law. It would apply to offences under a criminal act, it is not only applicable to portions of Ireland. By the Canadian law it is only on the Governor General's warrant that the fugitive can be handed over to his prosecutors. As the Governor would have to do what he was advised to, the responsibility would really rest with the Attorney General for Canada, Sir John Thompson and his colleagues in the Dominion Government. It will be seen by glancing over the following extracts from the statute:

An act passed in 1886 respecting fugitive offenders from other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, "which was made applicable to treason, piracy, and to every offence whether called felony, misdemeanor, crime, or by any other name, which is for the time being punishable in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which it was committed, either on indictment or information, by imprisonment with hard labor for a term of twelve months or more, or by any greater punishment."

It further recites, "That this act shall apply to an offense, notwithstanding that by the law of Canada it is not an offense, and not an offense to which this act applies, and all the provisions of this act, including those related to a provisional warrant and to a commitment to prison shall be construed as if the offense, in Canada, an offense to which this act applies."

The act also applies to any person convicted by a court who is "unlawfully at large beyond the extent of his sentence, that part, such fugitive, if found in Canada, shall be liable to be apprehended and returned to the part from which he is a fugitive, and a fugitive may be so apprehended under an endorsed warrant or a provisional warrant."

"Whenever a warrant has been issued in a part of Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a fugitive from that part who is or who is suspected to be in or on his way to Canada, the Governor General or a Judge of a court, if satisfied that the warrant was issued by some person lawfully authorized to issue the same, may endorse such warrant in the manner provided by the act, and a warrant so endorsed shall be sufficient authority to apprehend the fugitive in Canada and bring him before a magistrate."

Section 6 sets forth that "a magistrate may issue a provisional warrant for such fugitive, and he must forthwith send a report of the issue of such warrant to the Governor General or to the Minister of Justice, who may if he thinks fit discharge the person apprehended under such warrant."

Section 7 directs the magistrate to commit the fugitive to prison, or to order the fugitive to be returned to custody to the persons to whom the warrant is addressed, upon the expiration of fifteen days the Governor General, if he thinks fit, may order the fugitive to be returned to custody to the persons to whom the warrant is addressed, and may also command the master of any ship registered in Canada to convey the fugitive out of the country, or to provide a warrant can hold the fugitive on demand for the production of an endorsed warrant."

On behalf of the Irish committee in the United States, a gentleman has been requested to thoroughly investigate the possibility of the arrest of the Irish members of Parliament, to look fully into the law bearing on the case and report the result to headquarters, so that they may accept as authoritative the expressions of opinion of those members of the Cabinet who have been induced to speak on the subject. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, who are misled into putting their heads in the cannon's mouth and their bodies within the grasp of Balaire and behind the bars of a Canadian prison, summing up the gist of Dillon and O'Brien to Canada, the Quebec Telegraph, a representative Irish organ, gives a few pointers to the Irish exiles, O'Brien and Dillon, under the heading, "Advice to O'Brien and Dillon." It says: "We would advise O'Brien and Dillon not to come to Canada. We give this advice because their coming here might be the means of injuring their best friends, or if they do come to the postoffice, they are ten to one Sir John Macdonald will pull the wires with the home government and cause them to be arrested in order to throw the discredit of the arrest on the Liberal Attorney General for one of the provinces. Such a move would be in harmony with the old trickster's career. If effected he would be able to laugh in his sleeve. Every Liberal Canadian is a ruler up to the handle, and O'Brien and Dillon should remember that if they come here Sir John will pull the wires and so manage that they must be arrested. Their arrest would be a provincial affair and the provinces are their friends, and for these reasons we would advise them for the sake of their friends in the Dominion not to risk it."

Those Held, But Ann Arbor Men

CHICAGO, November 12.—A dispatch from Ann Arbor says: A notice among the university students in the postoffice, last night, resulted rather sadly for six young men who took a leading part in the trouble. Among the members of various classes have recently been a not unusual occurrence, and matters have been quieted in a general way. Six of the most obnoxious students are now confined in jail. No one suffered injury, and the usual quiet has been restored. Those detained will be held out.

Women in Prayer-Meeting

STRATTON, N. Y., November 12.—A lively discussion occurred in the annual meeting of the Elders' Association of the Synagogue yesterday on the propriety of women taking part in prayer-meetings. Elders Perkins said that he could not prevail on the women in his church to take any part. Elder Eger entered a resolution declaring that it is the sense of this elders' meeting that it is not only proper,

ON WALL STREET TO-DAY.

ONE FAILURE ANNOUNCED AND THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUES.

Sympathy of Other Exchanges with the New York Board—London's Condition To-day—Opening in N. Y. with a Rush and Yell.

KILLED BY HER BROTHER.

Beaten to Death With a Jug for Falling into Get Whisky.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

MITCHELL, November 12.—Miss Mary Eubanks, daughter of M. Eubanks, died yesterday morning under suspicious circumstances, and a post mortem conducted by the Coroner disclosed that her skull had been fractured, and that in all probability she had been murdered by her brother, her father and brother sent her to the police station, for which she was unsuccessful in getting, and she told friends she was afraid to go home for fear she would be killed. Afterward she was heard crying for help, but no one seems to have interfered. In all probability she was beaten to death with a whisky jug, and it is alleged that she was held by her father while the son administered the beating. The brother was arrested. The family was in a state of confusion, and the police were wrecked by whisky; all of them are drifting into the use of morphine. The father and brother have been known to drive a fast rig into the city to procure money, no matter by what means, so that they could indulge their craving for intoxicants.

DOOMED BY THE MAFIA.

A St. Louis Italian Receives Notice That He Is to Be Wiped Out.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—Joseph Gazdov, an Italian living at 1109 Vandeventer avenue, this city, has within the past two days received two letters signed by the "mafia," from New Orleans, notifying him that he has been condemned to death by that society. The first letter tells him that he has been found guilty of "many crimes," and that orders had been issued for his execution. The second note informs him that as he has failed to comply with the demand for restitution for certain debts, "justice will be done." Gazdov says he does not understand the matter at all. He can not think of a single incident in his past life that would be likely to bring about these threats or the enmity of any society. He also says that he did not know anything about the Mafia until he read the account of its operations in the Hennessy murder case. He is alarmed and has turned the letters over to the Chief of Police.

Bomb Throwing Defended.

CHICAGO, November 12.—Pictures of Spies, Pansies, and Lings constituted the background of the platform at Cavalry Armory last evening. A red sash was hung partly over the pictures; black and white drapery surrounded them, and around all two huge American flags were folded. It was the third anniversary of the execution of the anarchists whose pictures occupied the place of honor. About seven hundred men and a few women had met to commemorate the event. It was a very tame affair. The principal speaker was Morris, who said a prisoner from New York, who is introduced in Chicago as the right hand man of John Most. He expressed the opinion that the Haymarket massacre of May 3, 1886, was a peaceable one, which the police had the right to disperse, and which was dispersed in opposition to the orders of Mayor Harrison. The bomb was thrown, he said, as an act of self-defense, and he who threw it should not be denominated as a criminal, but rather as a shipwrecked man, who had saved the lives of hundreds of people whom the police would otherwise have killed.

The South Dakota Legislature.

CHICAGO, November 12.—A special dispatch from Pierre, S. D., says: A local paper publishes a list of the members-elect of the South Dakota Legislature, from which it appears that the Republicans are in a minority. The Democrats, Independents and Fusionists are in the majority. With the settlement of one contest the majority will vary one or two either way. This jeopardizes the return of Gideon C. Moody (Republican) to the United States Senate, and will probably result in the election of a Democrat or Independent. Bartlett Crisp and P. F. McClure are spoken of as the likely Democratic candidates, and Alonzo Wardell as the Independent.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Forecast till 8 a. m. Thursday: Indiana, Illinois, Upper and Lower Michigan and Wisconsin will be foggy, followed by rain; Michigan by light rain; change in temperature; light rain; westerly winds.

Local Forecasts—For Indianapolis and vicinity.

For the twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m. November 13: Slightly cooler, fair weather.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

7 a. m. 60°; 10 a. m. 62°; 1 p. m. 64°; 4 p. m. 66°; 7 p. m. 68°.

Picking House Burned—Loss \$5,000.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

MADISON, November 12.—Fire broke out this morning in the picking house forming part of the works owned by the Louisville and Nashville Coal Company, but the Fire Department was fortunate in preventing a spread to the main building. The danger was imminent, however, and the whole city was startled. The loss will not exceed \$5,000, and is covered by insurance in the Firemen's and Mechanics' local associations. No one was injured.

The Fishery Question.

LONDON, November 12.—The St. James Gazette says that negotiations between Great Britain and France for a settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question are progressing. The basis of the negotiations is that France shall surrender to Great Britain the French shore of Newfoundland, and shall be compensated for the loss of the colony of one of the British West African colonies, possibly Gambia. In addition, Newfoundland will renounce the bait act.

Victim of an Uncontrollable Temper.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

MILLER'S HILL, November 12.—Mrs. Miller, who created such a sensation last week by charges of ill-treatment at the Indianapolis Prison, was arrested to-day by the Sheriff of Dearborn county for return to that institution. She was taken into custody at the request of her relatives, with whom she is disposed to quarrel. Many think she is not the victim of an uncontrollable temper.

Wedding at Terre Haute.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

TERRE HAUTE, November 12.—B. L. Millan, of Madison, and Miss Mary E. Briggs, daughter of L. S. Briggs, Esq., of this city, were wedded here to-day. Rev. George R. Flowers, of the Presbyterian Church, officiating. The bride and groom each received a check for \$5,000 from the parents.

Another Pioneer Gone.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

GOSHEN, November 12.—George Eyer, aged seventy-five years, died at his home near Bristol last night. He was one of the early pioneers of the country, and a wealthy and influential farmer.

Mr. J. C. Walcott, the board member,

was elected in 1887 and the house was generally considered solid. It is not believed the failure will have any effect on the market.

Money from the Western Coast.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized the Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco, to receive deposits of funds from bankers desiring to transfer the same by telegraph to the Assistant Treasurer at New York. This is done to enable persons in New York having funds in San Francisco to have them there in transfer for immediate use in New York. The department will also accord this privilege to other points at which there are sub-treasuries should it seem a matter of affording any relief at the present time.

Sympathetic Feeling at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—When the stock market opened this morning all the speculative stocks in sympathy with the upward tendency of the New York market advanced rapidly. The strengthening of the outside stocks was reflected by the local stocks, of which all advanced several points over the close of yesterday.

The market opened stronger than might have been expected and there was evident sympathy with the New York market. The fact that the early London advices were not of a very favorable character. The stock market again opened with a tremendous business, but prices were, as usual, a trifle higher than the closing figures of last evening, reflecting the general impression that the worst is over. The buying was very urgent and the market was in a state of excitement, resulting in further gains from 1 to 1 1/2 cent, in which Western Union, Burlington, Union Pacific, and some of the specialties were conspicuous.

The Villages of the North Pacific were conspicuously active and strong, the common rising 1 1/2, and the preferred 2 per cent, touching 20 1/2, and 50 respectively. The general list, however, was not so active, and the closing figures of last evening, reflecting the general impression that the worst is over. The buying was very urgent and the market was in a state of excitement, resulting in further gains from 1 to 1 1/2 cent, in which Western Union, Burlington, Union Pacific, and some of the specialties were conspicuous.

The London Close.

LONDON, November 12.—At the close prices, as compared with those ruling early in the day, showed a decline of 3/4 for both the 2 1/2 and 3 per cent, and 1/2 for the 4 per cent, and 1/2 for the 5 per cent, and 1/2 for the 6 per cent, and 1/2 for the 7 per cent, and 1/2 for the 8 per cent, and 1/2 for the 9 per cent, and 1/2 for the 10 per cent, and 1/2 for the 11 per cent, and 1/2 for the 12 per cent, and 1/2 for the 13 per cent, and 1/2 for the 14 per cent, and 1/2 for the 15 per cent, and 1/2 for the 16 per cent, and 1/2 for the 17 per cent, and 1/2 for the 18 per cent, and 1/2 for the 19 per cent, and 1/2 for the 20 per cent, and 1/2 for the 21 per cent, and 1/2 for the 22 per cent, and 1/2 for the 23 per cent, and 1/2 for the 24 per cent, and 1/2 for the 25 per cent, and 1/2 for the 26 per cent, and 1/2 for the 27 per cent, and 1/2 for the 28 per cent, and 1/2 for the 29 per cent, and 1/2 for the 30 per cent, and 1/2 for the 31 per cent, and 1/2 for the 32 per cent, and 1/2 for the 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 3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 9:30 p.m.
 Arrive—7:30 a.m. 10:15 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
CINCINNATI DIVISION—MAY
 Depart—7:30 a.m. 10:15 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
 Arrive—10:15 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 1:30 p.m.

+11:05 pm, +7:15 am; +8:15 am.

Depart—Chicago at 6:30 am; arrive—New York
at 9:30 am, 10:05 am, 4:00 pm, 9:15 pm.
Arrive—7:05 am, 11:05 am, 8:05 pm, 11:05 pm.
Depart—7:30 am, 10:05 am, 4:30 pm, 9:15 pm.
Arrive—7:10 am, 11:05 am, 8:05 pm, 11:05 pm.

Depart—6:30 am, 7:15 pm.
Arrive—1:00 pm, 11:05 pm.

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pm.; arrive from Richmond 10:00 am.
Leave for Philadelphia, Baltimore, 11:30
arrive from Chicago, 3:30 pm, 8:30
am.
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a.m., 3:45 pm.; arrive from Louisville,
d, 8:25 pm.
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11:00 am, 5:10 pm.

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LIVE FOR ST. LOUIS, 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30
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MONON ROUTE THE WEST
FULLMAN CAR
 LEAVES INDIANAPOLIS
 10:40—MONON ROUTE, 10:40 a.m., 10:40 p.m.
 10:40—CHICAGO LINE, 10:40 a.m., 10:40 p.m.
 Pullman coaches parlor and din. car, day 10
 Arrive in Chicago 10:40 a.m.
 10:40—CHICAGO LINE, 10:40 a.m., 10:40 p.m.
 Pullman coaches and sleeping, day 10
 Arrive in Chicago 10:40 a.m.
 6:00—LOCAL TRAIL, leaves Alabama
 10:40—CHICAGO LINE, 10:40 a.m., 10:40 p.m.
 Pullman vestibuled coaches for Chicago
 and west and Union Station, 10:40 a.m.
 10:40—CHICAGO LINE, 10:40 a.m., 10:40 p.m.
 Ticket offices No. 20 North Illinois at
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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

By JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.,

THE NEWS BUILDING, No. 30 W. Washington St.

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The date printed on the wrapper of each paper notes the time when the subscription expires.

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Editorial Rooms—673 Business Office—161.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1890.

CHAS. BIRD has been "hung up." He makes a beautiful "Bracket."

The ignorance of some English newspapers respecting our politics is appalling. Some of them declare that the results of the recent election will cause President Harrison to resign.

A BLIND editor at Salt Lake City, Utah, is to have his eyes replaced by those of a rabbit. They will be connected with the optic nerve and his sight restored. Several similar cases have been quite successful. Can medical science or surgery go further than this?

WHILE the French and American Archaeological Institutes are quarreling as to which shall delve in Greece for the ruins of Delphi, the latter might utilize their spare time by making a research for the remains of the high protection party in the United States.

LADIES' fire brigades have been organized at Girton College and other large institutions of learning in England. They are given a thorough drill and are said to be quite proficient, but anyone who has ever watched a woman climb a fence will look with some apprehension upon her attempts to mount a fire-ladder.

This high and palmy days of corruption in politics probably never witnessed a greater outpouring of money than did the recent campaign in McKinley's district. Money was no object to the millionaire manufacturers in the campaign. The fat wasn't fried; it oozed of its own accord. They need Indiana's election law in Ohio.

THE echoes from the jollification of last Saturday night, which was general over the country, bring the usual recital of drunks, fights and murders. These are caused in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred not by the inherent depravity of man, but by the enormous quantities of intoxicating liquor which unfortunately is always a prominent feature of these otherwise harmless festivities.

ANOTHER Republican organ has joined the procession of tariff reformers. From far-away Washington comes the Tacoma Ledger, with this explanation of the Republican disaster:

Several explanations are offered for the surprising result of the elections in the East. In our opinion there is but one. The McKinley bill did it. A majority of the people of this country favor protection, but they do not favor protection run mad. The McKinley bill is protection run mad.

THE platform under which the Democrats of Indiana marched to their twenty-thousand victory had among its declarations this:

We favor the total abandonment of the system of fees and perquisites in the payment of State and county officers; and we demand the enactment of a law by the next Legislature fixing fair salaries for all public officials, the same to go into effect as soon as practicable.

The people expect this pledge to be sacredly kept. If the Democratic party of Indiana keeps its word it will do even a greater service to the State than by its abolition of the school-book ring and the passage of the new election law. Let it prove itself. The instinct of reform is keenly and vigorously alive. It can not be denied.

A NEW method of carrying religion to the people is illustrated by a new car which has just been finished by the Pullman Company. It is complete in every detail, channel, altar, baptismal font, organ, etc., and is the conception of Bishop Walker, of the Episcopal diocese of North Dakota. In his labors he found many towns too small and poor to support a minister, and without church privileges. By taking his car and going among them he can dispense religious teaching without cost and without prior to his hearers. In this age of comfort and convenience we have everything else brought to our door, and by this commendable idea Bishop Walker will literally carry the glad tidings to these out-of-the-way corners. This is a new departure in evangelical work.

ONE of the beneficent effects of the new election law—and they are many—is its inevitable tendency to cause nomination of good men. It protects the voter absolutely in his vote, hence if his party fails to nominate a good man for one or another office he can and will in the security and secrecy of his act of sovereignty decline to authorize that candidate's election and may authorize that of his opponent. In other words ring methods and bosses can no longer stuff a ticket with unfit material. The voter will pass upon it unbiassed and he will rebuke it. This is simply one of the many splendid attainments of the new election law. No

act in Indiana's history has done so much for her good name, for her advancement in civilization, as the new election law.

It is his address at Denver yesterday, Mr. Powderly made this pertinent point:

We see the editor of a New York daily paper and the President of the New York Central, operating in the raising of a fund to feed men and women in Ireland who have been robbed through exactly the same diabolical system as that which is now beginning to rob the workmen of America.

It is true, too. In the one case the grip of the capitalist is across the sea; in the other it is at home; and he who can be safely offended in the one case is humbly bowed to in the other. But there is to cheer all men: The fight for freedom has begun. The wage-slave has made himself heard. For particulars, see the returns of last Tuesday's election.

THE most pitiful exhibition of official cowardice, and it is doubtful if a counterpart was ever before seen in the State, has been put upon record in Terre Haute.

Driven by the force of public opinion the Board of Police Commissioners directed the Police Superintendent to enforce what is known as the 11 o'clock and Sunday liquor laws, but instead of proceeding directly with this duty, which is part of his sworn obligation, and needing no prompting, the Superintendent detailed his subordinates as messengers to notify the violators of the law that at such an hour the law would be enforced. The time chosen was last Saturday night, and believing the authorities to be in earnest, the saloon men prepared to obey it. Then came a whisky distiller upon the scene, and such pressure did he bring to bear on the Police Commissioners that two of them signed an order directing the Superintendent to permit the lawlessness to continue. The Mayor was dragged from his bed to give this order additional sanction, but while he would not sign it, he went to a convenient telephone, and, calling the Superintendent, notified him verbally that the mandate must be obeyed. As a necessary sequence, a wild scene of debauchery ensued, the saloon-keepers, together with men and boys, celebrating their triumph over law by excessive dissipation, which continued over Sunday. Even the conservative press of the city was dumfounded by the scenes witnessed upon the public streets. The odium necessarily attached to the authorities because of their puerile course will not be overcome for years. Nothing more disgraceful has been seen. It is scarcely to be wondered that the pulpit thundered denunciations and that the self-respecting people of Terre Haute are utterly humiliated over this despicable turn of affairs.

Contemporaneous information.

The Terre Haute News calls the McKinley tariff a greater tyranny than the dominance of the State by fanatical clericalism. The News is thoroughly Democratic. It would prefer the dominance of priestly authority and the destruction of the school-house in this country to the success of a purely American economic system.—[Muncie Times.]

"Purely American economic system!"

The system hit upon by the pirates of Spain to live off the earnings of commerce; the system cast off by the British half a century ago, which we humbly patterned on, and have slavishly followed to the McKinley bill where we have added some of the more distinctive attributes of the Chinese system—"purely American" forethought! The classification is about as correct as saying that The News would prefer priestly domination and the destruction of the school-house to the success of the "purely (Spanish-English-Chinese) American economic system."

The protection mania has gone great lengths, but this is the first time we have seen it claim itself as necessary to the existence of the American common school. As for The News being thoroughly Democratic, it is thoroughly for the people; to them does it subscribe fealty and acknowledge service. Whatever party is dedicated to the same service will find itself in company with The News. If it is the Republican party, as it has often been, it is because that party has held like opinions with The News as to the people's interests and welfare. If it is the Democratic party it is because that party is traveling on parallel lines with it to serve the people. The people's cause is The News's cause. To the best of its lights and all of its ability it advocates it. And never had that cause at once greater promise of success and greater call for a rally than now. Last Tuesday it triumphed over the privilege of class, the monopoly of the rich, the system of industrial slavery which the millionaires wrought out of war necessities, as it has not triumphed for thirty years. It met as a square issue and squarely defeated the monstrous tyranny that one man shall be taxed for the private benefit of another man. And as we have remarked before, "The News was in it," and fortunate as any paper or party or person that is in it—the cause of the people, for the people, by the people.

Cleanliness as a Civilization.

It is as true as it is true that man's progress in civilization can be marked by his progress in cleanliness. The ancient Jews so realized the force of this element as to rear it among the virtues next to godliness. But there is cleanliness and cleanliness, as there are degrees of dirt. Dissociated from personality, cleanliness shades lighter as one moves west in this country, or conversely, dirt appears darker, until one may almost gauge the degree of enlightenment in measuring by this standard.

The great difference between Western and Eastern cities and between most large cities and small cities and towns, is the manifestation of cleanliness in public places. It is not a question of wealth, but of enlightenment. The value placed upon architecture is a wrong one. It is not that the buildings of a city or the convenience of its public ways and means are greater or less, but that these are administered in a more or less effective way as to dirt and cleanliness.

A street improvement in a city in which it is an event counts only when new. The quickly degrades it to the level of the old road that it replaced. Fine buildings, hotels, parks, everything to which the public has access, it will be found on examination, depend for their efficiency on the fidelity with which they are kept clean. In many a town there is a hotel or public building which, if not so unimpaired in its character, is in the luxury of its application the equal of that which is offered in larger cities. The untidiness difference is in the daily administration which leaves dirt everywhere. The stairways, the halls, the fire

places, even the floors are in evidence, continually, the stolidity to the impression of dirt that holds a man closely to the soil whence he springs. The real reform is not in great buildings, but in the way in which those that exist are kept.

In Indianapolis we have at least one public building and one hotel that are brilliant and beautiful objects of cleanliness, and their reputation has gone abroad.

It is said of us as a people that we are indifferent to dirt, the groundwork of the comments being the dirty streets that prevail in all American cities. The era of improvement that is beginning in this regard is marked. But the deeper improvement lies in the particulars alluded to, and which young cities especially, with all their striving after better conditions, do not as a rule apprehend.

To make the comparison exact, it is not that a hotel in New York and a hotel in a small Western city, or a small interior town East, may differ in size and magnificence of appointment; it is that the New York hotel is kept clean. It is so in stores; the small establishments can not hope to rival the metropolitan in size and scope, therefore they appear as if they felt themselves out of the race. The condition of the floors, of the walls, the littered appearance of counters and shelves give an air of shittiness that depreciates the real force and effect of the establishment at least 25 per cent. They do not give themselves a fair chance.

There is hardly a city of 100,000 people, or less, which, without one dollar of improvement, in buildings or streets, could not take a great step forward in civilization by expending a trifle in money cost for cleanliness. In great cities, indeed, the object lesson is apparent, for these establishments are frequently in close quarters instead of commodious ones.

Quality, quality, that is the key-note.

In our wholesale appreciation of the largeness of things we have too much forgotten this. We have depended upon size. The excellence of the monument has been prefaced by the statement of its height; the excellence of a public building by its cost or its superficial area; the recommendation of a hotel by the number of rooms it has; of a store, by the amount of square feet it covers. This is the lush and riotous growth of nature. Civilization steps in to wipe out and convert the evidence, and in a garden to be stepped across, presents an example more perfect of civilization's higher attainment than does a farm which the eye can not easily measure. The point of progress is appearing as it were at its turning point now, and in the great cities in the West there is evidence that it is seen and acted upon. It can not be too urgently made.

There is within the scope of every community the attainment of taste that lies simply in cleanliness, which will set its feet in the way of progress as no mere money expenditure can do. It is not that the growing cities lack means. It is that they fail to do what they mean. They have the broadest foundation lies, of course, in improved streets, but it is evident that with it there does not come the idea of cleanliness which, starting from the street, enters the stairways and the offices and the hallways open to the public, and there mirrors the divorce from dirt that awakens that spirit found in the apothem "cleanliness is next to godliness."

What Will the Republican Party Do?

The Republicanism of Blaine and the Republicanism of McKinley are as different as day and night, at least as far as the principle of protection is involved. The one is an exponent of that kind of protection which protects, but goes no further; the other advocates constantly protection plus all that can be wrung out of the people as a subsidy for the small but financially powerful manufacturing class.—[Pittsburg Leader.]

There is mixed truth and error in that, but to forbear close analysis, Mr. Blaine's opposition to the bill that "has not a line in it that will open a market for another barrel of wheat or another barrel of pork" emphasized its departure from the kind of protection which, up to that time, the Republican party had espoused. The McKinley bill not merely out-heroded Herod in the rate of its execution, but embodied the new doctrine of prohibition instead of protection and justified its levy on that ground. The object of tariff henceforth was not to protect American industry as a temporary thing till it could stand alone, nor to protect it simply to a sufficient amount to give it a margin of profit in the market against foreign competition; it was to prohibit such competition altogether by making the margin secured by the tariff rate high enough, and making it permanent. Commerce was to be abandoned and internal trade, the "home market" alone to be the object of our future production. Now upon this proposition there was an appeal to the people. The result, the 4th of November told. The full meaning of this we find so well told in an editorial in the stalwart Republican St. Louis Globe-Democrat that we repeat it.

In 1890, for the first time since its earliest success, the Republican party meets defeat on strictly national issues. It was the scandals of the Grant Administration which led to the reversal in 1874, when the Republicans lost more than 100 seats in the House, and a majority of more than 100 was succeeded by a House containing sixty Democratic majorities. The Republican setback in 1890, in the second of the political tidal-wave years which have come since the war, was due to the quarrel over the appointment, in 1881, of William H. Robertson to the collection of the post at New York, and substituted for a Republican margin of sixteen in the House, a Democratic margin five times as broad in that body. It was the personal fight against Mr. Blaine, coupled with the Republican demoralization due to the events of 1881-2, which brought about the party defeat in 1890, and created a change in the partisan complexion of the executive branch of the Government. In not one of these years were party professions or policy involved except in a secondary and subordinate degree.

Outside of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, however, the canvass this year turned sharply on questions of national concern. Quaintly may be said to have prevailed at large issues in the former State, and the religious and educational matter in connection with the common school was the dominant factor in the contest in the latter. But even in these two States the result was largely determined by the questions with which Congress had been dealing. In every State from Massachusetts to California the Federal elections were discussed persistently, fully and intelligently, and in almost every State the Republicans lost ground. More than forty-fifths of all the States of the Union voted last week, and it would be an exceedingly difficult thing for a Republican to point out a single one of them in which his party actually and fairly held its own. All along the line the party has had to give way, and in States like Massachusetts and Michigan, where the discussion was most energetic and exhaustive, the party line has been forced back farthest. The defeat this year has not only been severe but the party ever wanted to make, you will find, a look here, now, a whole unit, a little too much. I would rather, I think, lead you ten dollars.

The Election Law is Permanent.

[Goshen News.]

Judging from our exchanges the new election law gave general satisfaction, with few exceptions, all over the State. It is expensive, and in some respects crude and too complicated, but these defects can be remedied. For such a radical change, it worked very smoothly. The change has come to stay and will blot out the disgrace of dishonest elections in Indiana.

Justification.

[Ellettsville Blatter.]

"What my child! You danced last night with the Colonel? And he goes to balls while he yet wears mourning! What light can he be!"

"Oh, but, mamma, really you should have seen how beautifully he danced!"

The Cheaper Way.

[Ellettsville Blatter.]

Tailor (to would-be customer).—"Set You want me to make you a full suit. Look here, now, a whole unit, a little too much. I would rather, I think, lead you ten dollars."

one wrong. On neither the elections till the tariff has Congress met the desire of the masses, and the tariff has not the ballot box merely gives a formal manifestation of the popular dissatisfaction which the conduct of that body has caused.

One of the most interesting phases of party history now transpires. The thick-headed, destruction-mad party purers are screaming in phrases of military desperation: stand by the colors, stand by the colors, no surrender, etc. Those like the one quoted, which would still preserve to their party a being and a career, recognize the voice of the people and demand that it be obeyed. They know that parties are a means, not an end, and that they can exist only as they serve as means to do what the people want done. The interesting point of departure now is: Will the Republican party defy the decision of the people and persist in the new doctrine of the McKinley bill, or will it return to the ancient ways? Has it the elasticity and recuperative power to adjust itself to the demands of the time, or will it, like the Whig party, split into fragments because it can not do itself of a doctrine on which the course of events has set the seal of death? It has been squarely defeated now for the first time in its life on a National issue, a doctrine of official party espousal. Will it go on courting other judgments on the question, or will it turn, reinvigorated, the repository of new trusts, to execute the people's will? The next two years, which will probably decide the answer to this will be among the most picturesque and momentous in the history of American politics.

A Grandee Who Can Not Sleep.

[New York Sun.]

A wandering Spaniard arrived in Odessa from Constantinople late one afternoon about three weeks ago, and at midnight left the city by train. On the following day he returned, hurried through the streets and squares like mad, and at midnight again departed. He repeated this curious behavior once more, and has not been seen in Odessa since. At Moscow and St. Petersburg he did as he had done in Odessa, and in response to inquiries of the suspicious police in both cities, laid before them, with proofs, the details of his recent life. He is Doral Asento, a Spanish grandee and millionaire, who began suffering from insomnia seven years ago. After trying all other remedies, he was advised by his physician to travel. He began and has not been able to stop. Only in railway carriages, in omnibuses, or in steamships can he find rest. He has not been in an ordinary bed under ordinary circumstances for six years. Every night he chartered a railway compartment, or a cab, or drifts about at sea in a yacht or steamship. He has been almost everywhere on the Continent, and purposes passing this winter in Siberia.

Need as a Comic Actor.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Now that the campaign is over, the comedy of Speaker Reed's part in the performance must be conceded. In theatrical lingo he has "starred it" as a kind of Jack the Giant Killer, or St. George slaying the dragon, or Ponce de Leon discovering Florida. He has passed from town to town and from State to State with a continuous huzzah, the hero of the hour, a returning conqueror. In a very general public estimation he is evidently a public benefactor. But what has he done? Who is the captive he has delivered from the giants? What is the dragon that he has rescued? This is the natural question, and in the answer lies the comedy. Mr. Speaker is the doctory deliverer of the majority from the minority. The minority service of our giant killer consists in enabling the majority to take its pleasure by compelling the minority to take its place. A more amusing great play, a more comical act of emancipation, is not recorded.

Ingalls to Enter Journalism.

[Washington special Chicago Post.]

Mr. Ingalls, when his term is ended in the Senate, is going to quit Washington. He will also quit Kansas. There is no doubt that he is going to make his home in New York and enter upon newspaper work—editorial work of a national character. It is said and not denied here that Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, has asked Ingalls to come to that city with a view to have him take a position which shall be held to represent the Sun in Western politics. Mr. Ingalls is not to be asked to edit the New York Sun, but he is to be asked to look out that the growing Democratic West is not fooled by "stuffed prophets" and that kind of instruction. For this service he is to get twice his Senatorial salary.

Welcome to Everything.

[Philadelphia Evening Post.]

If the Democratic party sees anything else in sight it has not yet taken, but wants it will please seize on it to right away and get through. "Oh a plenty while you git in." It don't be backward. All step up according to the size of your feet. Let's get through with this business before Thanksgiving. Leave a few Republican turkeys just for samples; they're getting mighty scarce.

The Free Ballot.

[Terre Haute Gazette.]

The greatest and most glorious thing about Tuesday's election here in Indiana is that it was perfectly fair and honest. Our new secret ballot voting worked to perfection. It is plain and simple. Bribing and bulldozing had no chance. Voters were left free to cast their ballots according to the dictates of their consciences and their intelligence. It was a matter between them and their God and no bodder nor bulldozer could bribe or drive them.

A Woman with a Bad Memory.

[Washington Post.]

Jane Smith reported to the police last evening that a gold watch and ring had been stolen from her apartments, and that she suspected a colored man of the theft. She asked that a detective be detailed to look up the case, and the officer placed in the hands of an officer as requested. Later she discovered that she was carrying the missing timepiece around in her pocket, the mistake being the result of a bad memory.

Next.

[Litchton (Kan) Globe.]

John Prater, a farmer living south of town, has a curiosity—a pig with an animal half fish and half turtle, growing to its neck. The body looks like a turtle, and the head like a fish, and it is alive. Prater says that when the hog is given food, it first holds the curious animal to the trough, and when it gets enough, eats itself. The animal has no eyes, but is otherwise complete.

The Election Law is Permanent.

[Goshen News.]

Judging from our exchanges the new election law gave general satisfaction, with few exceptions, all over the State. It is expensive, and in some respects crude and too complicated, but these defects can be remedied. For such a radical change, it worked very smoothly. The change has come to stay and will blot out the disgrace of dishonest elections in Indiana.

Justification.

[Ellettsville Blatter.]

"What my child! You danced last night with the Colonel? And he goes to balls while he yet wears mourning! What light can he be!"

"Oh, but, mamma, really you should have seen how beautifully he danced!"

The Cheaper Way.

[Ellettsville Blatter.]

Tailor (to would-be customer).—"Set You want me to make you a full suit. Look here, now, a whole unit, a little too much. I would rather, I think, lead you ten dollars."

Content.

No content. Contentment means inaction.

The growing soul's ache at its upward quest. Satiety is twin to satisfaction.

All great achievements spring from life's unrest.

The world's dark, deep in the dark mood holding. Would never hold the earth with lead and steel.

Were not an inborn restlessness abiding. In need and go, to stir them with its power.

Were man contented with his lot forever. He had not sought strange seas with sails untried.

And the vast wonder of our shores had never dawned on the gaze of an admiring world.

Prize what is yours, but be not quite content. There is a healthful restlessness of soul by which a mighty purpose is augmented, in urging men to reach a higher goal.

So when the restless impulse rises, driving. Your calm content before it, do not grieve: It is the upward reaching of the striving.

The goal in you, to achieve, achieve! —[Ella Wheeler Wilcox.]

"SCRAPS."

Eighty-two per cent. of all public school teachers are women.

The total income of the Church of England is about \$1,000,000 a week.

Railroad statistics show that no one car on a train is faster than another.

A wife beater was recently hung in effigy at Mount Valley, Kan., by the "best ladies of the town."

Reports come from Northern Michigan that deer hunters are flocking in there by the hundreds.

Grand Rapids, Mich., celebrated the opening of a newly-named street with fireworks and a grand ball.

The Hindus consider flesh food as defiling a man, a vegetarian diet being the first essential of their religious life.

General Butler's happy faculty of dropping into a sound sleep on short notice is one secret of his great vitality and vigor.

Buffalo has a firm named Irish & English. What is equally curious, Mr. English is an Irishman and Mr. Irish is an Englishman.

Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is about to make a tour of the foreign missions of the church in every part of the world.

Baron de Hirsch, the Bavarian capitalist, has given \$2,400,000 for the relief of the Russian Jews in the United States, not \$240,000, as stated.

Thomas Edison has patented thirteen different electric lights. The world seems all the brighter for having such a man in it.—[Yonkers Statesman.]

"Do you distrust fat men, Captain?"

"Well, no," returned the old sea-dog; "not exactly, but I never give them a wide berth."—[Harper's Bazar.]

Three German steamers, costing in all about \$125,000, are to be placed on the African lakes. Germany is determined to push her trade on the Dark Continent.

Cascade County, Mont., has been put to an expense of \$800 by lawsuits concerning four tame ducks between neighbors. One of the parties has been sent to the penitentiary for perjury.

The slave population of the country was 2,009,043 in 1830, 2,487,355 in 1840, 3,204,313 in 1850 and 3,953,700 in 1860. Missouri had 25,091 slaves in 1830, 28,240 in 1840, 37,422 in 1850 and 44,831 in 1860.

Mrs. Eliza Stuart, who survives after having been patient by turns under thirty-eight different doctors, has published a book on "How to Get Well and Keep Well." Rare beef and hot water is her recipe.

Mr. Ticks—Adam was certainly in great luck. Miss Wickles—How was that? Mr. Ticks—Why, when he got a wife he had to give up a rib, and now it takes all the backbone a man has just to think of getting married.—[Boston Herald.]

The oak tree is often struck by lightning, the beech very seldom. A curious scientist discovered the cause of difference in the fact that willow leaves, like those of the beech, seem to prevent the accumulation of electricity, while smooth leaves, like the oak's, do not.

A Washington (D. C.) detective did a clever thing at a race track the other day. Having been informed that a gentleman's watch had been stolen, the officer made a tour of the crowd, and in fifteen minutes had captured the thief and recovered the watch.

John Markham, an Irish land bailiff, who had been boycotted for ten years and was consequently unable to make a living, died a few days ago, and the guard being relaxed a little, some persons unknown stole his body and made away with it so effectually that he has not since been found.

"Nephelococoon" is a Greek word, and means, translated into English, "cloud-cuckoo-town," built by the birds, and found in Aristophanes on "The Birds." This town was built in mid-air, so as to cut off the gods from men. It was used as a satire on Athens, or, perhaps, on the violators of conquest in Sicily, Italy.

Hand-painted dress shirts are the latest novelty developed by the New York young man. The design is to be in contrast with the wearer's predilections. A miniature regatta in water colors will adorn the many front of the yachtsman. Dogs and horses will dot their way over the shirt front of the sportsman. Bicycles of Lilliputian dimensions will appear on the bosoms of those who bestride the real articles.

Benjamin, a fourteen-year-old son of John Cleves, of Beverly, Mass., tied a rope around his waist on Tuesday afternoon, and with a loop in the other end attempted to jump different obstructions, but failed along on the Boston & Maine track, and the boy attempted his cowboy act on that. It was more successful than he anticipated, for he caught on a projecting hook on a car and became a passenger for the rest of the more over the rough earth. He was badly out.

One of the least advanced races that have come down to modern times was the aboriginal race of Tasmania by the people of Australia. There is now a Mrs. Fanny Coran Smith, aged fifty-seven, who claims to be the last survivor of the Tasmanian people; but she is pronounced by an investigator of their history to be half-race. The last unquestionable Tasmanian, a woman, Truganina, died in 1876. At the close of their existence the Tasmanians had reached a degree of development hardly equal to that of the flint workers of the stone age.

Count von Moltke has suffered more severely than is generally admitted from his recent excitement. His attacks of cramps are not a very serious kind, but his eyes have suddenly become so inflamed as to cause much anxiety to his friends. He will leave Berlin for his beloved Cremona, on the Bohemian frontier, as soon as the doctors pronounce him fit to travel. During the fetes he related to several of his illustrious visitors, as well as to the Emperor himself, the routine story of the late Emperor William first picking him out as a likely man during a review in 1875, shortly after he had left the Danish army to join the Prussian forces.

The following anecdote is told of General Moltke: Traveling in Switzerland, he came once to Z— and walked to the hotel. As the head waiter of the hotel and a well-known establishment saw his guest gazing strolling in, wrapped in a worn-out, dusty cloak, carrying an old leather satchel, he measured his wealth by his looks and ordered the assistant to show him into a small room in the uppermost story. Moltke followed without remonstrance. As he was making himself comfortable in the attic another assistant came, as it is customary there, to ask the silent stranger to register his name and rank. This created no small consternation in the office of the hotel. The man in the room was that of a few minutes later, mine host, with a retinue of the "keller," all in full dress, appeared at the attic door to inform him excellently that a better room had just been secured for him in the "Belvedere." Give that to my servant," replied Moltke, "when he comes with your carriage. This is good enough for me." And he remained.

HAPPINESS AND WEALTH.

The Former Is Not Dependent on the Latter—The Four Sometimes Envyed.

[Harper's Bazar.]

There are rich women whose whole lives would have been happier in all probability had they been poor; they have energy, capacity, industry, and could have supported themselves honestly and usefully; but now those faculties are all absorbed in the effort to be just stewards of what is given them. They spend sparingly on themselves and ungenerously on others; but the lawlessness costs harder work than the economy. They consume days in the care of institutions or the guidance of individuals; they never take a holiday; they lie awake at night wondering if they had done rightly in paying the fine and costs of John Jones, and giving him his tenth opportunity to keep out of jail and beat his children; or whether the world is to be benefited on the whole, by the Combined Institution for Supplying Pennies to the Penniless. While they seem to be only "in the swim" of society, and are possibly regarded as types of fashion's butterfly, they are in reality working harder than any business man, and are unable to lay aside their cares, as he often does, on closing the doors of the counting-room. The poor think of all the beautiful things which they can not gratify

COLLEGES OF INDIANA.

THE LIFE OF THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Franklin College News—The "Poly" and Its Progress in the Sciences—Moore's Bill's Interest in Secret Societies.

(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)
HANOVER, November 10.—The record of the past two weeks is filled with happenings some of which were quite ludicrous or pleasant while others were more serious in their nature. Among the former was a serenade tendered Professor Adair by the members of the Freshman Class. October 27 was the day the essays were due the Professor, and they seized this occasion to make a demonstration. A song suited to the occasion had been prepared and was to be sung to the accompaniment of tin pans, horns and various other musical instruments. Though their plans were skillfully laid, yet some Sophomores found them out and on the appointed time went ahead of the Freshmen and sang their song; then when the Freshmen came along the Sophomores made a great noise thereby causing the serenaders to miscarry. The appearance of Professor Adair, who was about to make them a speech, caused a hasty flight. When the Freshmen returned to the dormitory they were given a shower bath, buckets and pitchers of water being thrown on them.

The College Glee Club has been reorganized and been at work for some time. It is preparing for a concert, to be given for Christmas, either in Hanover or at Madison. It is whispered about that if the boys work up a pretty good entertainment the Faculty will give them permission to make a trip to other college clubs frequently do. The following are the officers: President, Tracy, '91; Vice President, Monfort, '93; Secretary and Treasurer, Peckinpach, '91; Business Manager, Crockett, '92; Executive Committee, Graham, '91; Drayner, '92; Monfort, '93. The following singers were chosen: First tenor, Tracy, '91; Peckinpach, '91; Schultz, '92. Second tenor, Stevenson, '92; Beckwith, '93; Layman, '94. First bass, Graham, '91; Archer, '92; Monfort, '93. Second bass, Drayner, '92; Montgomery, '93; McKee, '94.

Purdue University.
(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)
LAFAYETTE, November 10.—The Society of Western Naturalists, already announced to hold its annual meeting here the coming week, will discuss, among other things, how much and what science should be required for entrance to college classes; the relations of investigation to instruction; new processes in technique, methods in museum administration, apparatus, etc. During the two days of meeting (November 12 and 13) the classes in biology will substitute attendance upon these exercises for regular class work. On the evening of the 12th the President of the society, Professor C. E. Bessey, will deliver his official address before a public audience in the chapel.

A series of Bible studies, to be conducted by the faculty and members of the faculty, has been arranged for Sunday afternoon, beginning November 12. These will be of a general nature, informal, and the attendance voluntary.

The foot-ball managers were somewhat surprised a few days since to receive telegraphic "orders" from the office of V. M. C. A., at Indianapolis, to play a match with DePauw at Greencastle to-day, and another game here November 15. The schedule after its last revision had assigned the match between DePauw and Purdue for November 15 on Purdue's ground, and to have this changed upon so short notice seemed to their managers very arbitrary. A reply was sent, therefore, that Purdue would play her games according to the schedule previously announced and in accordance with which she had made her plans, although, of course, she was pressed from Indianapolis that by this action she would forfeit her place in the collegiate association. It is hoped that this refusal of our managers to play a match on two days' notice without reference to our plans or convenience will not be interpreted as an attempt to avoid responsibilities. Purdue is desirous of meeting all the Indiana colleges in the foot-ball field and is prepared to meet all its scheduled engagements; or, even if occasion demands, submit to reasonable modifications of the same.

A certain Indianapolis drayman, who, if he had not been at the crisis of the students' fight, had enjoyed a monopoly of their patronage and thus avoided the meager extremes, was so indiscreet as to take some part in the appreciation of students engaged in Halloween ceremonies, undoubtedly mild and inoffensive as such events are always supposed to be. The Purdue club branded this as the basest of ingratitude, and fines were paid and all was apparently forgiven. The aspect of peace was remarkable—suspiciously so to all but the Hibernal-graysman-special-police-man, who, responded with a letter, and then summons to call at the dormitory for a box to be delivered at one of the railway stations. The curious address of "Mr. John Waterfall, Watertown," upon the box, seemed also to cause him no alarm, but he followed a hurried awakening to this gentle dream that the fate of the now famous McGinty mail not even be referred to with the same, for from all the upper landings and stairways of the hall there came a flood of water, constant, down-pouring, renewed, irresistible and very cold. The effect was more remarkable than any phenomenon yet observed in the laboratories—a tremendous rise in temperature, an atmosphere of intense blue color, and a torrent of genuine Emerald Isle exclamation. Then came a second gush of water, and competent witnesses declare that the unfortunate victim of political preference was literally washed through the door. He is now wet and very mad, and the students employ another drayman.

VISITORS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
To-day has been made notable by the presence of the visiting delegations of Presidents of a large number of Eastern and Southern land-grant colleges, and many of the directors of the various national experiment stations. These include many men of national fame. In their lines of work they were received by President Smart and the faculty and carefully shown the details of the working of the different departments of the university. Almost without exception they have expressed themselves surprised and greatly pleased with the character of Purdue's work. Some of the more notable of the visitors were presidents of state agricultural and mechanical colleges, Fernald, of Maine; Goodell, of Massachusetts; Atherton, of Pennsylvania; Alvord, of Maryland; Turner, of Virginia; Dahmy, of Tennessee; Peabody, of Illinois; Clute, of Michigan; Brown, of Georgia; and others. Representing experiment stations were: Directors Flagg, of Rhode Island; Arnsby, of Pennsylvania; Myers, of West Virginia; and a number of the scientific experts engaged in station work. Dr. Jenkins, of Connecticut; Frear, of Pennsylvania; Neale, of Delaware; Atkinson, of Alabama. Professor W. O. Atwater, of Washington, represented the department of agriculture, and Dr. Jordan, of the State University, was conspicuous among the guests. This evening the electrical building has been converted into a series of beautifully lighted and decorated reception rooms, and the leading citizens of Lafayette have met Purdue's distinguished guests in an informal manner. The guests numbered several hundred. Elegant refreshments were served and an orchestra discoursed appropriate music from one of the upper corridors.

The State University.
(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)
BLOOMINGTON, November 12.—The Board of Trustees of the University have been in session for the past few days, being their annual meeting. The fiscal condition of the institution is being looked after and the appropriations being made for the year. The board is very much gratified with the condition of the university. The Beta Theta Pi entertained their lady friends at their hall Friday evening. The

freshmen were served, after which the evening was spent in dancing and various games.

Old students and friends of the university will be sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Kirkwood, the venerable wife of Dr. Daniel Kirkwood, who, until the last two years, had been connected with the institution for twenty years. She died at Ellettsville, Cal., and the remains will be brought here for burial.

The lecture next Sunday will be given by Dr. J. H. Martin, President of Moore's Hill College. His subject will be "Christ's Witnesses."

Dr. T. C. Van Natta, who for many years has been Professor of Chemistry of Indiana University, has offered his resignation, which has been accepted at his demand. He will probably move to Seattle, Wash.

Allen Durborow, who was elected to Congress from one of the Chicago districts, is a graduate of Indiana University, class '77.

Eph Inman, who was elected to represent Dubois and Martin Counties in the Legislature, is attending the university in the class of '94, and is one of the editors of the Student.

J. R. Mutz, of Edinburg, class '80, and Marice Moore, of '90, have been spending a few days with university friends.

The lecture of Professor Huffcutt, Sunday afternoon, in which he discussed the ethical side of law, is pronounced one of the strongest addresses that has been given for some time. It was Professor Huffcutt's first appearance before a public audience in this city.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.
(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)
TERRE HAUTE, November 10.—The foot-ball game between the sophomores and freshmen eleven was given to the sophomores on account of the inability of the freshmen to get their men together. The '93 eleven played, however, against a "scrub" eleven composed of juniors and freshmen, and neither side succeeded in counting. There was no brilliant playing on either team, and a great deal of "kicking" on both. Professor Waldo was referee, and is much interested in foot-ball. The game at scheduled between the seniors and juniors was given to the latter by default, and the last game of the series between '94 and '93 will take place next Saturday, and it decides the champion eleven of the school.

Professor Wickersham has kindly offered his assistance in forming a Polytechnic Glee Club. The only thing that prevents such an organization is the want of time to rehearse. However, such a body, in connection with the Banjo Club and orchestra, could arrange a fine program and food the treasury of the Athletic Association with the much-needed funds for the gymnasium. The work of lighting the shops by electricity is rapidly progressing, and is under the supervision of Professor Place. The "Institute" purchased a compound, high-speed engine of fifty-horse power from the Westinghouse Company last spring, and was presented by the same with a 30,000 Watt alternating current dynamo. The work of "wiring" has been done by the students, and has been of much practical benefit to them. There are two amateur telegraph lines here, viz: the "Terre Haute Mutual" and the "Terre Haute and Ellettsville." "B. P. I. Mutual," which is the connecting link between the students. The latter has thirty or more members, and some are very good operators. It covers many squares of territory and is a great time-saver to its members. The "Journal reviews" have begun for the year, and are very interesting as well as instructive. Each class meets once a month, and several papers are read by some of its members on the most important inventions and discoveries in machinery, electricity, chemistry, etc., as determined by the faculty.

Franklin College.
(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)
FRANKLIN, November 11.—The Senior class has organized for the year and has elected officers. Miss Ona H. Payne was chosen President, Miss Bertha Knobe, Secretary, and E. R. Cleveland, Treasurer. The class voted unanimously to petition the faculty for an orator to address the class on commencement day, instead of compelling each of the graduates to speak. The petition has not been acted upon as yet, but it is thought that the faculty will comply with the request.

The students have been enjoying, to a great extent, the new library room and reading room. The room is opened for four hours a day, and is a very large, convenient, well-lighted room.

The following is the program for the opening proper of the room, which occurs Monday evening, November 17:

What the Library Contains—Professor R. J. Thompson, Librarian.

The Library and the Student—Miss Mable Dunlap, Senior Class.

The Library and Professor—Professor C. H. Hall.

The Library and Alumni—G. Saxon, Esq., Franklin.

Comparative Value of Special Libraries—Dr. J. H. Conner.

The Library and Indiana Baptists—Rev. L. A. Cleveland, Muncie.

The library has been opened to all students and to all others, and the occasion will be one of much interest to friends of the college.

It was announced in chapel this morning that the necessary for the finishing and furnishing of the new library room had been raised and that the room would be finished at once; also, that the hall for the Athenian Literary Society would be finished immediately.

The hearty cheers of the students testified to the fact that they are glad of the evident prosperity of the college.

The Pericles Society hall was well filled to hear the regular Friday night literary program. The debate, "Does the Present Status of American Society Point to the Disintegration of the Middle Classes," was very good. It was decided in favor of the negative.

The Webster debaters have decided that the "War of the United States should be abolished."

Rev. A. B. Mallory, of Illinois, was a visitor at the college this week.

W. T. Scott, Jr., has been re-elected Assistant Librarian this year.

Earlham College.
(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)
RICHMOND, November 10.—An Earlham base ball team will soon send a challenge for a match game to the team of Miami University, at Oxford, O. A year ago the Miami boys played the Earlham boys, and left the Earlhamites in the rear. It is the purpose of our boys to at least get even with them.

It is a matter of common remark by visitors at Earlham that the premises have not been invaded by the vandals. A student who would deface the property would be tabooed by the college community. It has been a long time since the least vulgar or objectionable picture has been seen in any of the buildings.

The lady-students of Earlham are fully equal to the young men in intellectual strength. This seems to be true in all the departments, and it is doubtful, "whether any other Indiana college has so large a proportion of strong lady students as this one." In the oratorical contests of the past, the ladies have as frequently been victors as the gentlemen. As a place for the education of young women Earlham is making an enviable reputation.

Some of the Y. M. C. A. delegates lingered at Earlham on Monday morning after the adjournment of the convention. Mr. Taylor, of Wabash College, conducted the chapel exercises that morning in a very able and acceptable manner. In conversation with delegates from sister institutions we found them expressing surprise at the progress of the movement in this city. It was pointed to be the most conservative of all the Indiana colleges. Instead of finding the students in the traditional "straight jacket," they found the utmost freedom, and ladies and gentlemen existing that freedom in a rational way. They were surprised to find first class art and musical departments at this one. The university were delighted to find themselves entertained at their hall Friday evening. The

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ham was delighted with the opportunity of entertaining such guests.

The last Saturday night lecture was given by President J. J. Mills. His subject was "The Influence of the Bible on the World." President Mills has traveled in Egypt, is an excellent observer, has studied up carefully the civilization of that unique old country, and has a happy way of telling what he knows. The audience was large, notwithstanding the darkness and the rain. This was probably the last of the lectures for the present term, the class public filling the Saturday evenings from this on. One evening, however, will be occupied by an entertainment given by the musical department.

Moore's Hill.
(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)
MOORE'S HILL, November 10.—Professor Charles W. Lewis, of the department of mathematics, preached in the Methodist Church in the absence of the pastor, Rev. George Cochran, '82. He chose his text, Ecclesiastes, 1, 9. Professor Lewis is an eloquent speaker, as well as a deep thinker; and as he portrayed how things present foretell things future, he held his congregation in wrapt attention.

Hallmark met on Thursday afternoon. Walter B. Grimes gave an admirable essay on "The Influence of Ancient Greece on the World's History." Lucian Harris made a select address on the subject of the "Influence of the Bible on the World's History." Several members were excused from duty because of circumstances over which they had no control. Edward A. Wood was made a correspondent to the other side and younger Hellenists at Simpson College, Iowa.

It is thought that the two organizations can profit by a comparison of their work, and an official correspondence about their doings will be conducted. Perhaps, if the chapters at Simpson and Moore's Hill are bound more closely, others will come into being. The possible spread of Hellenism through the student body is a matter of the Philonian Society is contagious, and that a chapter has been formed at Union College, Ky.

Thursday evening was the occasion of unusual social enjoyment. The President gave a reception to the students of the College of Liberal Arts. His country home was well filled.

The Agassiz Association met on the evening of Monday week ago. The Philis dispensed with their literary program on Friday evening, and adjourned after a brief session to attend the lecture of Dr. Cranston.

The freshman is among the most agitated of classes. Its members meet very often for the transaction of important business, and a proposal has been constituted. A committee has been appointed to organize a yell, which will be used sparingly.

The week's social event of Aurora will be Mrs. Weston's social, to-night at the opera house. The College Quartet—Power, Professor Lewis, P. Thomas and Johnson—will be put in requisition, and of course they will be put in requisition. St. Cecilia's Quartet rendered the music at Dr. Cranston's lecture.

The mystery of the Sigournens has been solved, and a party is being given in the way of entertainment. It is to be called a Carleton, and a Carleton lunch will be served. It will take place on Tuesday, November 25. But, at all, it is a mystery still.

Dr. Carl Cranston, of the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, lectured on the evening of Tuesday, November 7. He spoke from the subject, "Overworked," and he was interrupted by frequent applause. His address was full of eloquence and humor. To quote an example: "Students," said Dr. Cranston, "are, of course, badly overworked, especially the medical students. Professors are severely overtaxed in the peculiar direction of their hobbies. There is, however, a difference between the student's pony and the professor's hobby; the one is always left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physics was afraid I would lose it. I awoke altogether. It spread all over my head and my hair all fell out, until I was bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, and I was just one sore. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I could not get better. I heard of the famous Cuticura Resolvent, and I could see change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used five bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, one box of Cuticura and one cake of Cuticura Soap, I was cured of the disease from which I had suffered for five years. I can not express with a pen what I suffered before using the Remedies. They saved my life and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my skin. I am now well and happy."—ROSA KEELY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

OUTCOURA RESOLVENT.
The new Blood Purifier, internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements. Remittent, and after using two bottles Cuticura Resolvent, I could see change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used five bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, one box of Cuticura and one cake of Cuticura Soap, I was cured of the disease from which I had suffered for five years. I can not express with a pen what I suffered before using the Remedies. They saved my life and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my skin. I am now well and happy."—ROSA KEELY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Rev. J. L. Wilson gave an entertaining lecture in Meharry Hall on Thursday evening on "Fourteen Months in Liberty Prison." President John Harris, of the Y. M. C. A., in State convention at Terre Haute on Friday. About sixty young ladies are members of the DePauw branch of the association.

Dr. Curtis gave the Sunday afternoon lecture on "The Irish Question, Viewed From a Christian Standpoint." The music was by Miss Marquis on the violin.

The Purdue football team is expected to appear on last Saturday, but are expected next Saturday.

The DePauw eleven have dismissed their coaches, and they will play a game next in these parts, at least we hope not the game played at Indianapolis.

Dr. Gobin, Dean of the School of Theology, preached at Central-avenue Church, Indianapolis, last Sunday.

President John is absent to-day attending a meeting of ministers in Irvington, before whom he gives an address.

The reports in regard to contemplated abolition of the preparatory school, the President says, are wholly without foundation. The school was never so prosperous, enrolling upward of three hundred and fifty students, whom it would be hard to abolish. In fact, we couldn't do without the dear prep.

An association limited to thirty-six members of the Senior and Junior classes, and known as the DePauw Literary Club, has been organized.

The young ladies of the Freshman class, about forty in number, created a broad and very audible smile recently, by appearing in chapel cardinal and navy blue subornets.

(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)
CRAWFORDSVILLE, November 10.—The Sophomore class feels belittled by the report of their seniors in last week's News. It should read fifty-two instead of thirty-two.

A game of foot-ball has been arranged between the Junior class and a picked eleven from the Sophomore and Freshman classes. As nine of the regular college eleven will be about equally divided in this contest the game will probably be lively and closely contested.

Rev. W. A. Ward, of Princeton, addressed the students in chapel last Sabbath on the subject, "An Ancient Fraternity."

Wabash has had seventy-seven trustees, three presidents, twenty-eight members of the faculty, and more than five thousand students. The trustee who has been in longest continuous service is Mr. Alexander Thompson, who has been an inviolable and official advisor since 1844. The presidential term have been as follows: Rev. E. W. Baldwin six years, Rev. Charles White twenty-one years, and Rev. Joseph P. Tuttle twenty-eight years. The members of the faculty have increased from three to fifteen; the senior member being Professor J. L. Campbell, who has been in active service since 1848. The students of the college have increased almost steadily in numbers from twenty-three to one hundred, until in 1888 there was a sudden jump to 150, a number which since has been increased. Recent attention has been called to the record of Wabash in the War of the Re-

bellion. The official register is as follows: Major General 3, Brigadier Generals 3, Colonels 9, Lieutenant Colonels 8, Majors 3, surgeons 11, Captains 43, chaplains 5, Lieutenants 45, Paymasters 1, Quartermasters and privates 134, making a total of 275.

No Recourse for the Losers.
The Great Free Press.
Three Chicago men gave big odds to get election bets and have the stakes put into the hands of a certain man. When they could get no more bets he pretended to have been held up, and the losers can only grin and bear it.

A Tempter of Providence.
New York Sun.
"How is it he can't get his life insured?"
"He's a poet in the spring, a gentleman jockey in the summer, a foot-ball player in the fall, and a tobogganist in the winter."

OUR PRIZES FOR WRITERS.
The contest opened for writers of The News several months ago, has not yet been determined, and in answer to recent requests it has been determined to hold it open until the 1st of December, in order to allow for the completion of the essays. We have kindly agreed to decide on the merits of the productions as follows:

First Prize—Professor W. A. Bell, Editor Indiana School Journal, Miamisburg, Ohio; Butler University; Albert J. Beveridge, attorney, Indianapolis.

Second Prize—John M. Duncan, A. M., President Coates's College, Terre Haute; James A. Wickersham, A. M., Professor Modern Languages, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute; Mrs. Lizzie Byers, Professor Latin, Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.

The value of such a contest, in the opinion of educators, is shown by the following letter from the President of the Indiana Normal College at Covington:

Contest Editor of The Indianapolis News:
The educational value of the contests that you have inaugurated is incalculable. It is a power for good. My students were all interested in your "Great Battle Contest," and they seemed eager to know what the next contest would be. It seems to me that your greatest work will be in giving a great stimulus to your readers, and to the students of the school, or who are not now in school, for careful reading. I am much interested in your undertakings, and shall be pleased to mention it to worthy pupils. Yours very truly, W. R. HUMPHREY.

THE RULES.
The News offers the following prizes to be completed for by students throughout the State of Indiana:
PRIZE NO. 1.—Open to all students—sixteen years of age and over, in the public and private schools and colleges of Indiana. For the best essay—no more than 1,200 words—upon any subject—a cash prize of \$5.00.

PRIZE NO. 2.—Open to pupils—under sixteen years of age—in the public and private schools of Indiana. For the best essay—no more than 600 words—upon any subject—a cash prize of \$2.50.

In these contests the following conditions must be adhered to:

Essays must be written in ink, and on one side of the paper only. Each essay must bear the name of the writer, age, and name and address of school in full.

Each student may compete but once. Compositions and essays not returned will not be returned.

No changes will be permitted after manuscript is sent in.

The News will not undertake to answer questions or letters in regard to these contests. The instructions printed in these contests cover all essential points. Essays not fulfilling the conditions named will not be considered.

All essays must be addressed to: The Contest Editor, The News, Indianapolis, Ind.

DREADFUL PSORIASIS
Overing Entire Body With White Scales. Suffering Terribly. Cured by Outcure.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physics was afraid I would lose it. I awoke altogether. It spread all over my head and my hair all fell out, until I was bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, and I was just one sore. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I could not get better. I heard of the famous Cuticura Resolvent, and I could see change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used five bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, one box of Cuticura and one cake of Cuticura Soap, I was cured of the disease from which I had suffered for five years. I can not express with a pen what I suffered before using the Remedies. They saved my life and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my skin. I am now well and happy."—ROSA KEELY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain. The excellence and wearing qualities of this shoe cannot be better shown than by the strong endorsements of the thousands of constant wearers.

\$5.00 Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe, with a comfortable foot, and a fine calf shoe.

\$4.00 Hand-sewed, a fine calf shoe, with a comfortable foot, and a fine calf shoe.

\$3.00 Hand-sewed, a fine calf shoe, with a comfortable foot, and a fine calf shoe.

\$2.50 Hand-sewed, a fine calf shoe, with a comfortable foot, and a fine calf shoe.

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IT STOPS THE PAIN.
Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

AUTUMNAL ADVICE.
Keep your feet warm and dry. Wear waterproof boots in preference to anies or rubbers. Keep your eye on your umbrella, you will need it yourself. Stop a cough or a cold at once. Pneumonia and consumption may be started by either. If you wear rubbers take them off whenever you have the chance, even if only for a few minutes. If you feel a cough or a cold coming on take a drink of pure water at once. It will keep the blood in circulation, and is the best preventive against the diseases of the season. Remember that only pure water should be taken. Drury's Pure Malt Whisky has the strongest recommendations from the leading scientists and medical men in the country. Recent attention has been called to the record of Wabash in the War of the Re-

C. FRIEDGEN, AGENT FOR INDIANAPOLIS.
Gents' Cork Sole Shoes a specialty.
19 North Pennsylvania St.

USE "PERFECTION" HEAD-LIGHT OIL.

LADIES! Use Only BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING. Sold by all Dealers.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

To Get

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Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 for \$3. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. Children enjoy it rather than any other. It is a MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

For improved and economic cooking, use Liebig's Extract of Beef. For soups, stews, and made dishes, in flavor, it is incomparable, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and is a valuable addition to the diet of the invalid. It is sold in 10 and 20 lb. tins of clean beef. Only port guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig, and bears his signature in blue ink.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom.

\$5.00 \$4.00 \$3.50 \$3.00 \$2.50 \$2.00 \$1.75 \$1.50 \$1.25 \$1.00 \$0.75 \$0.50 \$0.25

FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES FOR BOYS FOR MISSES

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain. The excellence and wearing qualities of this shoe cannot be better shown than by the strong endorsements of the thousands of constant wearers.

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USE "PERFECTION" HEAD-LIGHT OIL.

LADIES! Use Only BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING. Sold by all Dealers.

MEN'S SUITS.

We offer this week at EIGHT DOLLARS (not a \$8.99, or \$9.99, or \$10.99, but at even \$8) a strictly all-wool suit, worth every cent of the money. A great and honest bargain. Come and see before you buy elsewhere.

\$10, \$12 and \$15 Suits

Elegant lines that can not be equaled at corresponding prices in Indiana. Ask to see them.

Children's Suits and Overcoats.

Enormous lines for boys from 4 to 14, at the lowest prices.

MANY MONEY-SAVERS in our Hat Department. A big drive in our non-breakable Stiff Hat at only \$2.50.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington Street
Hat Department, 16 South Meridian Street.

SAVE \$3.00 to \$5.00 On every Cloak is our trade-mark. It costs nothing to come and see.

RINK'S CLOAK HOUSE, 30 and 32 North Illinois Street. Opposite Y. M. C. A. Building. Go no place else.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE

Nos. 48 and 50 N. Illinois St.

Special Bargain Week In Infants' and Children's Wear

A new and nobby line of Infants' Wear on sale Tuesday, consisting of Long and Short Cloaks, Silk, Plush, Cashmere and Knit Caps, Hooped Skirts, Embroidered Shawls and Infants' Slips. This entire line was bought of an overstocked manufacturer, and will be sold at half the usual price.

Our great sale of Infants' Wear is creating a furor among the ladies and children. See our bargains in Brocade, Rings, Neck Chains and Lace Flims. Do not fail to see our Bargain Bracelets at 5c, worth 25c.

1,000 Umbrellas just received, on sale Tuesday. Gold Cap Fast Black Umbrellas at 65c, worth \$1.

Special bargain in KID GLOVES, HOSIERY and CORSETS.

Money saved by seeing our wonderful bargains in CLOAKS, PLUSH SACQUES, DRESS GOODS and SILKS.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE

(WILEY & GROES.)
Nos. 48 and 50 N. Illinois St.

Open to-night until 9 o'clock.

Other bakers imitate the shape of our

VIENNA BREAD

But when it comes to QUALITY they "are not in it."

PARROTT-TAGGART BRANCH U.S. BAKING CO.

FRANK W. PLANNER. CHAS. J. BUCHANAN.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

72 North Illinois st. Free Ambulance. Lady Attendant.

Ladies' Hand-Welt Shoes, made of very soft Dongola. They are heavier soles than turns, very easy to the feet, and just the thing for this time of the year. Price \$3, in all shapes of lasts.

BARNARD'S OCCIDENTAL SHOE STORE

Corner Washington and Illinois Streets.

MANTELS

in wood and slate. Grates, Mantels, Stoves, Fire Places, Brass Grates, Vases, etc. The Hearths, Facing

Latest artistic designs. O. A. KEELY, 59 Massachusetts Avenue.

JUST THE THING

For this season of the year—

ART SQUARES

2 1/2 x 3 yards, only \$1.25

A good Cook Stove, warranted, for \$7.

Open-front Gas St

